

PY C978.2 C414 c.1
Pennsylvania. Commission to
erect statue of Andrew
Ceremonies at the dedication
of the statue of Andrew

CEREMONIES

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE

OF

Andrew Gregg Curtin
War Governor of Pennsylvania



On the Site of Camp Curtin

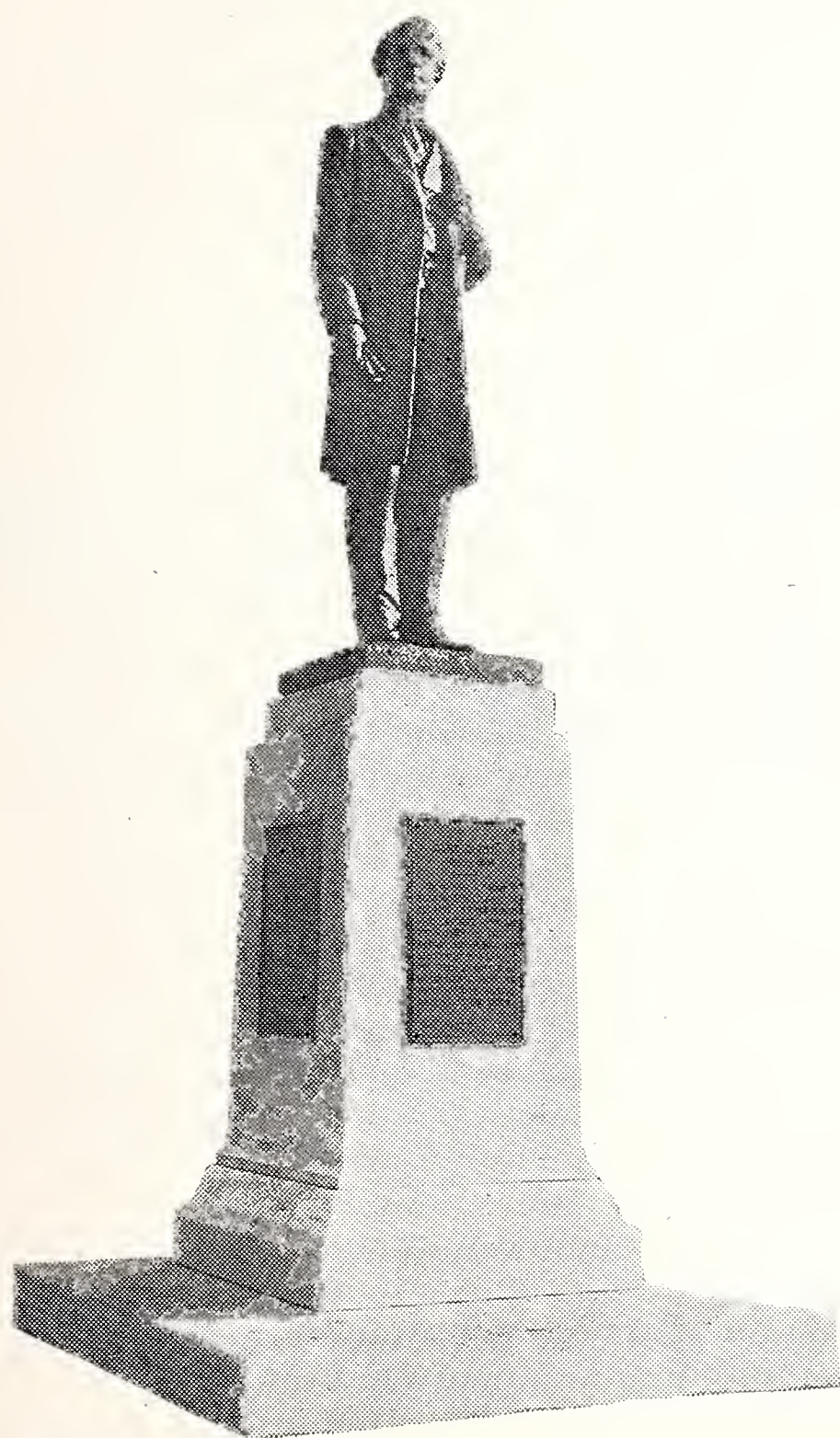
Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
on a part of the Camp Curtin site

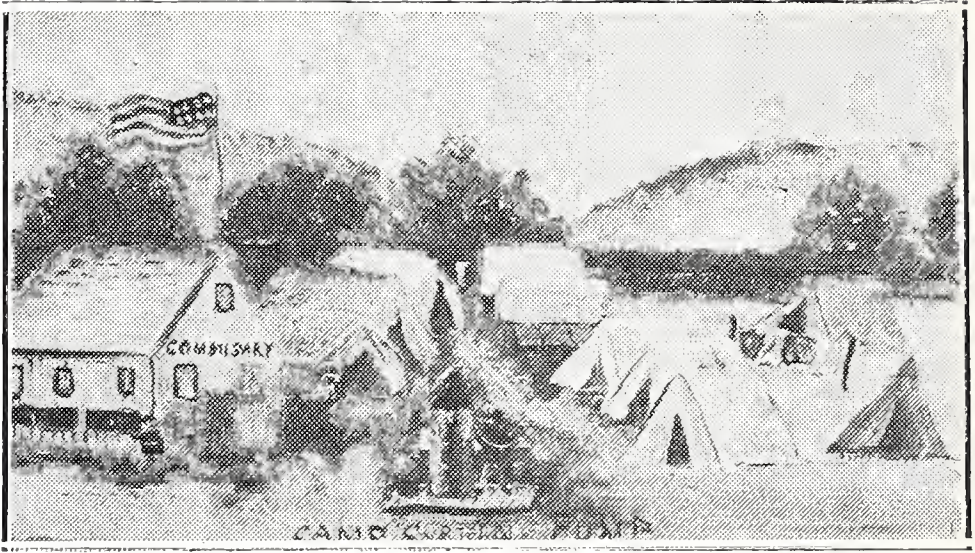
Sixth and Woodbine Streets, City of Harrisburg

OCTOBER 19th, 1922

PYC978.2
C414

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LIBRARY
DOCUMENTS SECTION





Reproduction of the Camp as it stood in 1863, and as it appears in bas-relief on the pedestal. The famous old pump in the foreground is now in the possession of Post 58, G. A. R.

The following inscription also appears in bas-relief on the pedestal of the monument:

"In memory of more than 300,000 soldiers of the Civil War, the flower of the Nation's youth and the maturity of her manhood, who passed into and out of this camp to the field of battle; a United Nation enjoys the fruit of their victory for Liberty and Union."

CEREMONIES

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE STATUE

OF

Andrew Gregg Curtin
War Governor *of* Pennsylvania

On the Site of Camp Curtin
Erected by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
on a part of the Camp Curtin site

AT

Sixth and Woodbine Streets, City of Harrisburg
OCTOBER 19th, 1922

PRESS OF
THE TELEGRAPH PRINTING COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

COMMISSION TO ERECT STATUE OF ANDREW
GREGG CURTIN, WAR GOVERNOR OF PENNSYL-
VANIA, AT SIXTH AND WOODBINE STREETS, CITY
OF HARRISBURG—A PART OF THE
CAMP CURTIN SITE

(Authorized by Acts of 1917, 1919, and 1921.)

Robert A. Enders, <i>Chairman</i> ,	John Armstrong Herman, <i>Sec'y</i>
William E. Bailey,	Noah A. Walmer,
Rev. Alvin S. Williams,	Lloyd C. Clemson,
Francis H. Hoy, and the late Thomas M. Jones	
and the late William Bricker	

PROGRAM OF THE DEDICATION OF
THE STATUE OF ANDREW GREGG
CURTIN, WAR GOVERNOR OF
PENNSYLVANIA 1861 to 1867

Thursday, October 19, 1922—2:30 P. M.

Lieutenant Governor Edward E. Beidleman, *Presiding*.

America by the Municipal Band.

Prayer by Rev. Alvin S. Williams.

Music by the Municipal Band.

Unveiling of the Memorial by William W. Curtin, a son of Governor Curtin, assisted by Laura and Helen Gastrock, great grand-daughters of General Joseph F. Knipe.

The Star Spangled Banner by the Municipal Band

Transfer of the Statue to William Cameron Sproul, Governor of the Commonwealth by Judge J. W. Willett, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Reception of the Memorial by Hon. William Cameron Sproul, Governor of the Commonwealth.

Oration by the Hon. Clyde Kelly.

Music by the Municipal Band.

Benediction by the Rev. J. C. Forncrook,
Post No. 58 G. A. R.

COMMISSION

Robert A. Enders, *Chairman*, John Armstrong Herman, *Sec'y*
William E. Bailey, Noah A. Walmer,
Rev. Alvin S. Williams, Lloyd C. Clemson,
Francis H. Hoy, Sr., and the late Thomas M. Jones and the late
William Bricker.

THE HISTORY OF CAMP CURTIN

BY REV. ALVIN S. WILLIAMS

I

On April the fourteenth (1861) the news of the bombardment and capitulation of Fort Sumpter reached Washington, D. C., and on the fifteenth President Lincoln called for seventy-five thousand volunteer soldiers. Andrew G. Curtin Governor of Pennsylvania made a supplemental appeal to the citizens of his State. The news from Sumpter and the earnest appeals of these responsible Magistrates aroused the citizens of Pennsylvania to a high degree of patriotism. She promptly, willingly, liberally responded with volunteers. In advance of all others her soldiers reached the waters of the Potomac. In four days time six hundred recruits from Pennsylvania were marching in the streets of the Nation's Capitol. Fourteen days after the first appeal twenty five Pennsylvania Regiments were ready and placed in command of the Federal Government. The report of The Adjutant General of the State Militia says: "Pennsylvania not only furnished promptly its assigned quota of fourteen regiments, but increased the number to twenty five; and such was the patriotic ardor of the people, that the service of thirty additional regiments was refused,—making in all more than one-half of the requisitions of the President".

This earnest and practical patriotism created the necessity for a great rendezvous for soldiers in the vicinity of Harrisburg, Pa. For Harrisburg had the advantage of being the Capital City of the State and besides was favorably situated on central railroad lines extending in all directions through the State, and beyond into other states. From

north, east and west troop trains began to empty their contents into this central city. The depots over-flowed and it was necessary to improvise shelter on all public grounds as early as April the 18th. It was apparent that a site must be immediately secured for receiving and preparing armies for the stern necessities of war. Governor Curtin acted promptly for on April 18th he requested Captain E. C. Williams to take the grounds controlled by the Dauphin County Agricultural Society situated to the North West of the city; two-hundred feet from the Pennsylvania Railroad on the east; and one thousand feet from the Susquehanna River on the West. This location is defined on one of the Bronze Tablets of the Monument now Dedicated in commemoration of Camp Curtin as follows:

“Camp Curtin was the first great military camp in the Northern States, in 1861 it was open territory, its limits being bounded by what is now Watts Lane on the North, Pennsylvania Railroad on the east, Maclay Street on the South, and Fifth Street on the West”.

It was intended to call this rendezvous for soldiers “Camp Union” for “Union” was in the mind of all the people. But Captains E. C. Williams and Joseph P. Knipe very appropriately changed the name to “Camp Curtin” in honor of the War Governor.

Historical Importance of Camp Curtin

It is difficult to estimate the historical importance of Camp Curtin on account of incompleteness of records. There may be, however, something accomplished towards such appraisalment.

Camp Curtin was one of the most prominent Camps for soldiers during the Civil war because a majority of Pennsylvania Soldiers rendezvoused here. The total number can

only be approximated, Present Adjutant General F. T. Beary, through Search Clerk J. B. Stauffer, on request for information on this point says: "A great portion of the information desired we are unable to furnish owing to the incompleteness of the records we have on file. Many of them do not contain any statements as to Camp Curtin or as being mustered in or out there. The rolls only state "mustered in" or "mustered out" at Harrisburg, Pa. As there were a number of Camps near or in Harrisburg, Pa., it is a very hard matter to determine in many cases in which camps the regiments rendezvoused while in Harrisburg. As to the exact number of men who were mustered into the United States service and the service of the State at Camp Curtin we are unable to locate any records thus far showing the number" Mr. Stauffer has correctly stated the case but by great labor in another way he gives sufficient data suggesting the approximation that at least three-fifths of the Pennsylvania troops went to the front through the gateway of Camp Curtin. This he has done by designating the name of the camp opposite the record of enlistments of soldiers in The Annual Adjutant General's Report for the year 1865. Assistant Adjutant General, Captain John C. Harvey, immediately after the War, estimated the total number of Pennsylvania Volunteers at 387,286. Mr. Stauffer, the present Search Clerk, would add 40,000 to this number which would mean according to a three-fifth's approximation that 256,000 Pennsylvania soldiers moved to the great armies of the war of the Rebellion from historic Camp Curtin. But since Camp Curtin took care of other than Pennsylvania soldiers and since many Pennsylvania troops were mustered out of the service in Camp Curtin who enlisted and went into the service from Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; it would seem a conservative estimate to say that **THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND SOLDIERS HAD EXPERIENCE IN THIS CAMP.**

Camp Curtin has been called "the greatest camp of the northern states" not only because more Pennsylvania recruits went forth from this center than from any other in the state but because it was a camp for soldiers of the Northern States. Troops other than those of Pennsylvania were fed and sheltered here. Early in 1861 soldiers from seven different Ohio Cities rendezvoused in Camp Curtin. Governor Curtin writes of Regiments from other states finding shelter here Dr. Egle the noted Pennsylvania Historian claims that Camp Curtin was known to the citizen soldiery of different sections of the union, and that Harrisburg and Camp Curtin became important point for the concentration of Federal Troops and the CENTER of military operations for a period of four years. The State Commissary Departments also reports supplying the first regiments from Michigan and Ohio while they rested in Harrisburg. There is no question but that thousands of troops from other states passed through Camp Curtin on the way to the War. Camp Curtin was also a permanent soldiers Camp. It was a Camp during the whole period of the war. Many other army camps had but a mushroom existence. They began auspiciously with all kinds of officers but the larger and more appropriately located camps absorbed them. Thus some of the smaller Camps about Harrisburg surrendered to Camp Curtin. Camp Simmons was organized one day but became a part of Camp Curtin the next. While there were many camps in central Pennsylvania there was but one that remained important and active during the long period of the war—that was Camp Curtin. It was the location of Camp Curtin which largely made it a permanent rendezvous for soldiers. Within easy reach of the National Capital, not far from the Mason and Dixon Line, and at the junction of great valleys which were the natural approaches to the Southland, this camp was indispensable to the nation. Mr. Lincoln realized the advantage of its location hence he

looked toward it in the dark days of emergency. When General McDowell's soldiers were defeated at Bull's Run the trained Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments from Camp Curtin steadied the Government at Washington. When General Lee attempted to invade the north in 1862 Governor Curtin called for fifty-thousand volunteers and "a strong reserve was maintained at Camp Curtin ready to march at a moments notice." During the early months of the war, on one occasion trucks were pushed on the tracks of the railroad to the east of the Camp and a Brigade of Soldiers stepped on them and was carried by way of Huntingdon over the Broad Top Railroad to Hopewell; from here they marched through Bedford to Cumberland, Md. For two months these soldiers protected this community from the harrassing enemy. After great success in this kind of service Col. Biddle marched his soldiers back to Hopewell where they entrained for Camp Curtin. Again and again soldiers from Camp Curtin were ready to cover the approaches to the Northern States during the years of the war. In June 1863 when the people of the state became apprehensive lest Harrisburg and Philadelphia fall into the hands of General Lee, again the troops from Camp Curtin met the enemy but a few miles from Harrisburg along the Carlisle Pike. Governor Curtin received during the war many telegrams from the authorities in Washington such as this, "Governor Curtin: Please send the Wisconsin Regiment at Harrisburg to Baltimore instead of Harpers Ferry. Send all other regiments at Harrisburg and elsewhere to Baltimore. Winfield Scott."

The location of Camp Curtin made it available as a supply depot. State Commissary General W. W. Irvin made a report relating to this phase of the Camp's activities during the first six months of its existence in which he said: "It was not until the third of May, that a complete organization was effected in the Commissary Department, the

necessary blanks procured and the system prescribed by the regulations of the United States Army introduced; thence forward an economy as strict as was consistent with the health and contentment of the soldier was enforced. In this camp, from the 19th of April until the 4th of November, inclusive, there were subsisted successively, the majority of the volunteers of Pennsylvania * * *. The first regiments of Ohio and Michigan were supplied * * *. The total number of rations issued at Camp was 734,873."

Camp Curtin was also available and often used as an Army Hospital. The Camp was situated on a healthful ridge and was amply provided for both sick and wounded. Governor Curtin writing of the healthful condition of the Medical Department of the Camp stated that there were about sixty thousand soldiers received during the period he mentioned and but forty nine deaths; forty four from sickness; two from accidents while traveling on the railroad; two from accidents within the camp and one from being shot in Harrisburg. The Hospital work of this camp was so commendable that whenever possible its provisions for sick and wounded were used by the government. After the first of July 1863 all available space in the hospital was filled with wounded and other hospitals in Harrisburg were serving fullest capacity. The citizens of the city encouraged this kind of work and gave both means and time to the task of healing those physically injured by the war and war conditions.

The Glory of Camp Curtin

But the glory of Camp Curtin must be written in the terms of the efficiency and valor of the Pennsylvania Soldiers. One of our worthy Historians says: "The history of all the campaigns in which the troops of Pennsylvania took part is also the history of Camp Curtin. It was on that classic

ground that these troops were in great part recruited, mustered in and mustered out". Early in 1861 and in great numbers did the Pennsylvania soldiers move from Camp Curtin to the front. They became the backbone of the Army of the Potomac, doing honor to themselves and to their state from the time of the Captaincy of McClellan to that of Grant. On being transferred to the farther South and South-west they became in these far away areas the dependable army of the Nation. The soldiers of Pennsylvania during the whole period of the war stood by their colors. When of the twenty thousand soldiers of the Reserve Regiments who went to the front two thousand returned to be received by the citizens of Harrisburg the people of the Capitol City wept and laughed and shouted their praise and gratitude on account of their heroism. In the first encounter in which these soldiers appeared in large numbers before the enemy they fought with such bravery and success as to inspire the Secretary of The War to say, "I cannot refrain from expressing * * * my admiration of the gallant conduct displayed by both officers and men in their first contest with the enemy * * * . They are among the first to revive the glory shed upon the country by the men of the Revolution and the soldiers of the War of 1812. It is one of the bright spots which gives assurance of the success of coming events." This first encounter was but characteristic of the spirit these troops from Camp Curtin carried into every engagement during the years of the War. "My God," exclaimed an Alabama Colonel at the battle of South Mountain, "its the Pennsylvania Reserves" The boys in gray always recognized the skill and bravery of the Pennsylvania Soldiers. Theirs was the spirit of this Old Camp. Well did Governor Curtin write to the Legislature after the War of this famous rendezvous: "It was the Altar on which Pennsylvania laid her most precious offering for the safety of the Union of which she is the Keystone. The flower of

her youth and the robust maturity of her strongest manhood passed in and out of that Camp to the field of battle." The significance of the old Camp must be read in the terms of the imperishable honor and undying magnanimity of the Pennsylvania soldier. Not until this exalted spirit is fully realized can the significance of old Camp Curtin be appreciated.

The Noble Personnel

It is difficult to proportionately and impartially write of the noble personnel of Camp Curtin. The sources of information are meager and incomplete. Many of the Commanders of the Camp served but a brief time and are unnoticed in the records. After being appointed Commander their regiments were ordered to the front and there with their regiments these brave soldiers wished to be. Incomplete information or lack of information compells but brief notice or no notice at all of many deserving and worthy men. Colonel G. A. C. Seiler of Harrisburg, Pa., was the first commander of Camp Curtin. He was ably assisted in its first military operations by Captains E. C. Williams and Joseph P. Knipe. With these must be also mentioned the names of the drill masters Thomas A. Jordan and Isaac G. Waterbury. Williams and Knipe became Colonels of the 92nd and 46 Regiments, Infantry, P. V. respectively and were also promoted for meritorious service to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers. Col. Seiler formally took command of the camp in May and continued until the latter part of July. His administration was characterized by great earnestness and activity. He died from a disease contracted from exposure and over work. Col. John H. Taggart succeeded Col. Seiler. He was proprietor of a newspaper in Philadelphia and on news of the formal breaking out of the war raised a company of soldiers called

"The Wayne Guards" and marched them from Philadelphia to Harrisburg. They arrived in Camp Curtin June 7th. Taggart was elected commander of the 12th Pennsylvania Reserves. He was commander of the Camp but a few days. Col. Thomas Welsh of Lancaster, Pa., was Commander from July to October 1861. He was a disciplinarian and rigidly enforced military rule. It was now the growing opinion that the war must be stoutly fought to a finish and that this would take a long time. The soldiers were now enlisting for three years. Hence the necessity for a discipline that would contribute toward the highest efficiency. In this more rigid discipline Col. Welsh was enthusiastically supported by Adjutant W. W. Jennings of Harrisburg, Pa. His service of Camp Adjutant was highly efficient and he held this office until elected Colonel of the 127th Regiment, Infantry P. V. Charles John Biddle was one of the great Commanders of Camp Curtin. He was a graduate of Princeton University and a Philadelphia lawyer. As a Captain during the Mexican War he distinguished himself receiving formal recognition from General Winfield Scott. Captain Biddle became Colonel of the famous "Bucktails" Regiment, after receiving his Commission he was appointed Commander of Camp Curtin. His administration is referred to in the following words: "The rigid military discipline enforced by Col. Biddle, was new and in a measure distasteful to the volunteer soldiers, who had been so recently of the sovereign people. Though while in camp some of the men murmured, after engaging in active service and through all their long service campaigns the companies and regiments attributed due credit to the lessons of military duty learned while in camp at Harrisburg." Col. James A. Beaver of the 148 Regiment, Infantry P. V. was another noted Commander of Camp Curtin. Most Pennsylvanians are familiar with the honored services rendered the state by this

patriotic soldier who became Governor and Justice of the Superior Court. General Beaver was severely wounded in the battle of Chancellorsville and before he had perfectly recovered he was ordered to take command of Camp Curtin. It was a time when thousands of troops were flocking into Harrisburg and Camp Curtin in response to President Lincoln's call for 120,000 to defend the state against the invasion of General Lee's army. General Beaver was highly commended by General Couch of the Department of the Susquehanna for his efficiency in organizing this new army. But the record of this camp's personnel must include the name of Seneca G. Simmons. Simmons was a graduate of West Point, a United States Army Officer who had seen service in the Mexican War. He had been urged to join the forces of the South in the event of war but his love for the whole Country rather than any one part of it made these persuasions of no avail. In physical build, bearing and practice Col. Simmons was every inch a soldier; in spirit and indomitable will he was a phenomenal man. N. P. Willis saw the Colonel in a military review during a downpour of rain and afterward said, "He looked invincible in spirit, and unsubjected to the common conveniences of humanity, as handsome and brave, when tired and wet, as he would when happy and dry. I was quite captivated with the picture of such a man, and did not wonder at the comment appended to the reply of a subaltern officer of whom I inquired his name; 'General Simmons', said he, 'a man who everybody would be glad to serve under'." Col. Simmons fell mortally wounded while leading a Brigade in the Battle of New Market Cross Roads. The account of Simmons in this battle is picturesque and thrilling. When he was ordered to charge diagonally to the left he looked at the superior officer to make sure of the order for he knew what the execution of such a command meant to hundreds of his brave soldiers and then in clear loud voice heard above the

tumult of war he shouted "Brigade-Forward-Charge." The enemy melted back into the forest, its power was broken, but the brave Simmons bowed and died. It is said that Governor Curtin often sought the place where they buried him. It must have been to him during days of arduous duty and heavy responsibility the sacred shrine of lofty inspiration. Simmons mustered into the United States service the first volunteer of the war, Capt. E. C. Williams, and became with Williams, Knipe and others one of the most efficient and reliable of those who prepared the soldiers of old Camp Curtin to do valiantly in the many hard fought battles of the War. In the early days of Camp Curtin, Simmons was *the Drill-Master of the Drill-Masters*. Of course over all the others who made Camp Curtin noted was the Governor of the Commonwealth. Governor Curtin one time remarked that he did what no other General in the whole war did. In saying this he referred to leading a vast army of soldiers across the Mason and Dixon line and then bringing every one of them back again into Pennsylvania. Behind this humor of the great Curtin there was much truth, and especially with his eye and mind ever upon Camp Curtin he was always doing more than others. It is appropriate that in the commemoration of Camp Curtin his Statue should appear. "His administration of the Gubernatorial office during the dark days of the Republic made an imperishable name for his family, and added historic grandeur to the annals of the Commonwealth."

Other Phases

Other phases of the life of old Camp Curtin must await the pen of an adequate and authoritative historian. Many facts of interest cannot be used in his brief statement. In the files of the Harrisburg Press of Civil War times may be read incidents of Camp Life both interesting and suggestive.

A visit to the Hall of Post No. G. A. R., on Third Street, Harrisburg, Pa., may profit those who are interested; for here may be seen the old pump used by the soldiers of the Camp and other interesting relics. Besides there are those living in the state, many of whom reside in Harrisburg, who have first hand conceptions of the thrilling life of this great rendezvous for soldiers. Those who desire to know more of old Camp Curtin are referred to these inviting sources of inspiration and information. The last tent was removed from the grounds of old Camp Curtin in September 1865 and since that time hundreds of "Old Soldiers" have made pilgrimage to its sacred soil to find little to remind them of the interesting days of '61 and '65. Not until this time, October, 1922 has this greatest war Camp of the Northern States been adequately marked or remembered by the State of Pennsylvania. In thus commemorating Camp Curtin by Park and Monument the State does honor to the Soldiers who left the Commonwealth through the Gate-way of this historic Camp to save the Union, she also exalts herself by reaffirming her faith in all her brave and sacrificial citizens.

II.

The Memorial Park and Statue

The fact that Camp Curtin has not been adequately marked or remembered until this time does not express deliberate neglect or disinterest on the part of the citizens of Harrisburg or the State of Pennsylvania. For again and again there has been effort to realize what at this time has been achieved. For years the citizens of Harrisburg and especially the members of the Grand Army of The Republic, desired to appropriately mark and commemorate the old Camp. A Memorial Arch to be placed at the intersection

of Sixth and Maclay Streets, the point of the old gateway to the Camp, was at one time seriously considered. But nothing practical was accomplished. The sentiment was kept alive but action tarried. The city at last spread over the old Camp Area and great schools and churches were erected on these grounds for the educational and religious protection of the people. The daughters of the American Revolution realizing the historic importance of this great civil war rendezvous for soldiers placed a bronze tablet on the Camp Curtin School Building located on the South East Corner of Sixth and Woodbine streets. The Methodist Episcopal Congregation of this section of the city memorialized the camp by building a handsome stone church on the East Side of Sixth street and Warton Avenue calling the church, "The Camp Curtin Memorial." This edifice is one hundred and fifty feet distant from the Camp Curtin School Building and on the same side of Sixth street. Certain Memorials relating to the history of Camp Curtin may be found within this Church edifice. It was after this recognition of Camp Curtin that petitions were circulated, principally among the citizens of the tenth ward, asking the State of Pennsylvania through the constituted authorities to erect a suitable and fitting Memorial. An organization was formed to take charge of these petitions and enlist the interest of patriotic citizens throughout the city and state in his project. This society soon received encouragement from Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh and Senator E. E. Beidelman. The Governor favorably mentioned "The Memorial" in his message to the Legislature (1917) and Senator Beidelman prepared and sponsored the following Bill which passed both houses of the Assembly, July 25th 1917:

An Act

Authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission to purchase for public park purposes the site occupied by Camp Curtin during the Civil War providing for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument or memorial conferring certain powers on the commission and making an appropriation

Whereas During the Civil War our Pennsylvania troops were trained and mustered into the national service at Camp Curtin a site now within the limits of the city of Harrisburg and which site is now rapidly developing into an important residential district and

Whereas A small area of the original site yet remains unimproved and may be purchased by the Commonwealth therefore

Section 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same* That the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000.00) is hereby appropriated for the establishment of a park in the city of Harrisburg to be known as Camp Curtin Park and which is to be located on the site occupied during the Civil War by Camp Curtin where the Pennsylvania troops were trained and mustered into the service of the United States The sum hereinbefore appropriated shall be used for and applied to the following purposes

For the purchase of the ground for said park the sum of eight thousand dollars (\$8,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary

For the erection of a suitable monument or memorial commemorative of the use of said camp during the Civil War the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary.

For the purpose of placing said grounds in suitable con-

dition for park purposes for the erection of necessary fences for building roads for incidental expenses of the commission and for the dedication of said park and monument the sum of seven thousand dollars (7,000.00) or so much thereof as may be necessary

Section 2 For the purposes of carrying out the provisions of this act the Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of seven members to be known as the Camp Curtin Commission The commission shall organize by the election of a chairman and secretary The commission is authorized to enter into negotiations and to purchase in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania the site of Camp Curtin for use as a public park The commission shall have power to enter into contracts for the purchase and erection of a suitable monument or memorial to place said site in proper condition for a public park to arrange suitable devices for dedication of said park and said monument and to have all such other powers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act

Section 3 The members of the commission shall serve without pay but shall be allowed all actual and necessary expenses

Section 4 The moneys herein appropriated shall be paid by warrant of the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer upon the filing of proper vouchers signed by the chairman and secretary of the commission

Governor Brumbaugh although greatly interested in this Memorial found it necessary to cut the amount of money to be appropriated by this bill to \$13,000.00. He appointed the following persons to be members of the Camp Curtin Commission: Robert A. Enders, William E. Bailey, William H. Bricker, John A. Herman, Thomas M. Jones, Noah Walmer, and Alvin S. Williams. The Commission organized by making Robert A. Enders, President, and Thomas

M. Jones, Secretary, and immediately sought an appropriate site for the Memorial. On January the 31st, 1917 an agreement was signed for the purchase of a plot one hundred feet square located on the North East Corner of Sixth and Woodbine Streets between the Camp Curtin School Building and The Camp Curtin Memorial Church. After a thorough consideration it was decided to accept the proposition of The Van Amringe Granite Company of Boston, Mass. and erect a monument consisting of a bronze statue of Governor Curtin, by Clark Noble, elevated on a granite base. The monument is over sixteen feet high and its granite base is embellished on four sides with bronze tablets two of these in relief commemorating incidents in life of Camp Curtin. The settings for the monument and the development of the plot were secured from the Bureau of Municipalities of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs; Mr. Carl B. Lohmann, Designer. Messrs S. W. Shoemaker and Son received the contract for levelling the plot and for concrete walks and curbs etc., while Berryhill Nursery Company planted grass and arranged and planted trees and shrubbery. The completed work as it stands to-day speaks for itself.

It was necessary for the Commission to apply to the Legislature of the State for additional funds. Two bills other than the original were prepared and favorably enacted; one sponsored by Senator Frank A. Smith during the session of 1919 for eight thousand dollars; the final sponsored by Hon. David I. Miller for two thousand five hundred dollars passed in the 1921 session. Governor Sproul has shown deep interest in the project, reappointing the original commission to complete the work and gladly signing bills for additional appropriations of money needed to complete the memorial.

To fill the vacancies on the board caused by the deaths of Thomas M. Jones and William H. Bricker, Governor Sproul

THE HISTORY OF CAMP CURTIN

appointed Lloyd C. Clemson and Francis H. Hoy. John A. Herman, on the death of Thomas M. Jones, was chosen Secretary of the Commission.

